



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Carex Nuttallii, Schw., for *C. crus-corvi*, Shuttleworth. This name was first published in 1824, by Schweinitz, in his preliminary Analytical Table, a list containing no descriptions, and intended as a temporary affair to precede his monograph. The plant was credited to Arkansas. It had spikes "corymbosely ramose," with a habit "near *C. Indica*." The name may have referred to the plant now called *crus-corvi*, but it is entirely uncertain, and Schweinitz did not again use it.

C. albo-lutescens, Schw., for *C. adusta*, Boott. This name was also published in the Analytical Table, and was probably founded upon an immature specimen. So uncertain was the species that in the subsequent monograph of Schweinitz and Torrey the name was not mentioned. Dr. Boott, Ill., iii., 120, makes it a synonym for *C. straminea*, var. *festucacea*.

C. Muskingumensis, Schw., for *C. arida*, Schw. and Torr. Under rigid rules of priority this name will hold. It was made by Schweinitz in his Table, but, disliking it, he and Torrey substituted *arida* in their Monograph, under which name it was first described. Rules of nomenclature in those days of comparatively few names were less rigid than now, and no breach was made in suppressing a little-known and unwieldy name. It is no service to science to unearth a name buried by common consent in its infancy, when its unearthing but increases confusion.

C. microdonta, Torr., for *C. Crawei*, Dew.—This name was made by Torrey and Hooker and published in Torrey's Monograph of the Cyperaceæ in 1836. It was given to a Texas plant, No. 439 of Drummond's collection. It refers to a plant differing from *Carex Crawei* in its toothed perigynium and laxer habit. It may prove to be an older name for *C. alveata*, Boott. Texas specimens referred to *C. microdonta* in the Gray Herbarium approach *C. granularis* in appearance. When sufficient material accumulates, *C. Crawei* and *C. microdonta* may be found to be the extremes of the same species, but at present they must be kept distinct.

L. H. BAILEY, JR.

Concerning Abutilon.—On further consideration, I am convinced that Professor Macloskie and myself are wrong in our morphology—a little confused as to facts. In *Abutilon Avicennæ* there sometimes occurs a bract like that which I noticed in another species, and also one or two smaller ones; but they are below the joint in the peduncle or pedicel, and I think that the small bracts are axillary to the larger one. However that may be, it seems plain that this is an attempt toward the two-flowered peduncle, which is quite common in that species. Now the "involucel," as botanists are particular to call it, of mallow and hibiscus is always close to the calyx, above the articulation when there is any, and never has a sign of any second flower within it. It is so strictly connected with the flower that some botanists have called it *epicalyx*. *Hypocalyx* would be a better term if a special name were needed. I have not yet found any bracts on the peduncle of *A. vexillarium*, but I do find what appears to be a five-lobed involucel, close pressed to the base of the calyx and wholly

above the joint. If so, this is the true homologue of the involucrel of the mallow. But what troubles me is that this minute involucrel, as it would appear to be, is completely continuous with the base of the calyx, and differs from it only in its green instead of red color. If this is what Dr. Macloskie has in view, I would like to ask if he finds it at all separable from the calyx, and, if not, whether it is an organ at all? And I now wish to insist that in any case, whether it is a discoloration or an involucrel, it is not the representative of the bract or bracts low down on the peduncle of the velvet-leaf.

Providence, February 10th 1884.

W. W. BAILEY.

Note on *Juncus trifidus*, L.—In looking over some plants collected in the Shawangunk Mountains* last August, I find specimens of *Juncus trifidus*, L., from the exposed conglomerate ledges at Sam's Point, Ulster County, N. Y., where it grew plentifully. Mr. C. H. Peck informs me that it is known from but three other localities in the State, viz., Mt. Marcy and Mt. Whiteface in the Adirondacks, and near Lake Mohunk, the latter station being about fifteen miles north of Sam's Point, on the same mountain range.

N. L. BRITTON.

Death of Dr. George Engelmann.—Lovers of the science of botany will be pained to learn that the long and active life of Dr. George Engelmann was closed on the 4th inst., at his residence in St. Louis.

Dr. Engelmann was born at Frankford-on-the Main, Germany, Feb. 2d, 1809, and was consequently, at his death, seventy-five years and two days of age. His university education was acquired at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Wurzburg. In 1832 he came to the United States and three years after setting foot upon the eastern shore of the country he found himself in St. Louis, in the heart of the country. There he began the practice of medicine and continued the study of it and other sciences. In the year 1839 was founded the Western Academy of Science, Dr. Engelmann being one of the organizers. For a number of years the society flourished and then died. He was one of the originators of the St. Louis Medical society, and was for some time the president of that body. In 1856 the St. Louis Academy of Science was organized, and he was one of the founders and for many years held the honorable position of president.

As we may expect a full account of his life and labors from the hand of one whose name has several times been associated with his in botanical investigations, we refrain from giving such details of his biography as we find in the daily papers, and which may not be in every respect accurate.

Necrology.—The friends of science, and mycologists especially, will learn with regret of the death of Wm. T. Haines, which occurred at his residence in West Chester, Pa., on the 2nd of February, 1884. Mr. Haines, in addition to his great legal

* See BULLETIN, October, 1883.